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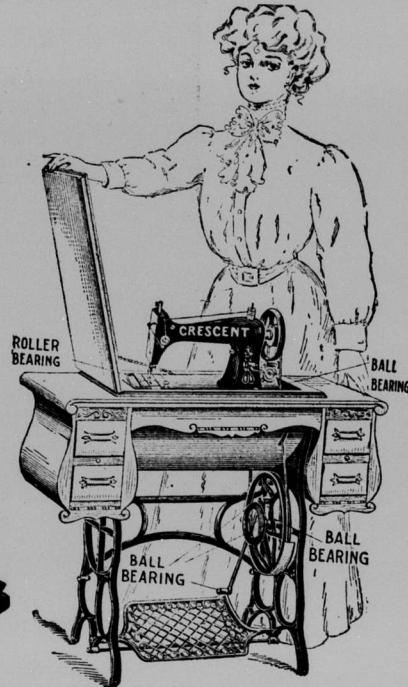
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. X.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1911.

No. 38

LABOR LAWS AFFECTING WOMEN.

By Mary E. Garbutt.

All enlightened States are awakened to the fact that wage earning women need special legislation for their protection. Practically one-half of the working women in the United States are young women under twenty-five years of age. The most thorough and careful investigations have proven that the new strains of modern industry, long hours, night work, speeding, continuous standing, unsanitary conditions are causing irreparable injuries to women. These injuries cannot but react upon the race. Facts show that there is an increase of nervous diseases among our toiling women, that they are more liable to infectious diseases, less and less able to resist temptations to immorality and intemperance, that incapacity to work comes earlier than to men, that they are incapacitated for motherhood, that their offspring is liable to be puny or to be still-born.

As a result of this accumulation of facts bearing upon this question certain industries have already been prohibited to women, as mining in most States, serving in bar rooms, employment in buffing and polishing metals, and in several States young girls cannot be engaged as public messengers; the length of the workday has been regulated to some extent by law, several States, as Illinois and New York, having through persistent efforts secured a ten-hour working day, while others, as Oregon, California and Utah, have succeeded in having it reduced to eight hours. But much still needs to be done towards shortening the hours.

There has been considerable legislation for the protection of women compelling more wholesome surroundings, more suitable and sanitary closet arrangements, lunch and rest rooms, provision for seats where work requires continuous standing.

Any condition under capitalism, that wrecks human lives physically and morally, government should have the right to change. For that reason it seems just as constitutional to establish by law a minimum wage for the working woman as a minimum working day. It is an undisputed fact that many of the girls that turn into the path that leads to worse than death are driven into it by their extremely low wages. Their struggle for mere existence becomes so fierce, their outlook becomes so hopeless, that the allurements of what in their ignorance seems more attractive ensnare them to their ruin. There should be no freedom of contract on the part of employer or employee when human life, human virtue, and happiness are in the balance. An interference is justifiable by the State at all times when such conditions exist as wreck human beings. Until through an enlightened conscience we are able to abolish utterly this moloch of capitalism, every possible effort should be made for the better protection, through the law, of that ever-swelling army of children and young women, utterly defenseless, except as society defends them.

It is most encouraging to see how the working woman herself is awakening in her own behalf. The sure way out of the tragedy of her condition must come through her own efforts, joined with those of her own class. When her power is unionized it becomes dynamic. The sooner she realizes this fact, the quicker will her morn of freedom dawn.

The "Labor Clarion" represents the trade union in its varied activities, according to the declaration of principles of the American Federation of Labor. Municipal ownership, the initiative, referendum and recall, as well as other progressive movements, are advocated.

Cardinal Gibbons and Progress

It is to be regretted that Cardinal Gibbons has taken a reactionary position in relation not only to the initiative, referendum and recall, but to the direct election of Senators also. The Cardinal has simply denied himself a place among those prominent ones who will be remembered for wisdom and courage displayed in opposing predatory interests at a time when such opposition was useful in hastening the deliverance of a plundered and oppressed people.

The reasons given by the Cardinal are of a kind that few of his reactionary comrades will care to repeat. "The constitution that was good enough for the fathers should be good enough for us," is the weighty argument which the Associated Press attributes to him. If that is good reasoning, then it would have been equally good to have said to the "fathers": "The Government of England, which was good enough for your ancestors, should be good enough for you." It would have been just as good reasoning to have said to the Puritans who settled in New England, to William Penn and his Quakers, to Lord Baltimore and his Catholic emigrants, and to other early comers: "Europe was a good enough place for your forefathers and ought to be good enough for you." It might have been said to the first Christians: "The religion that was good enough for your ancestors should be good enough for you." It might even be carried back to the cave dweller who conceived the first primitive improvement. If his argument is good argument at all it means not only that progress in all lines must now stop but that we should actually go back to as rude and barbarous conditions as may possibly be imagined.

The man who does not endeavor to keep up with the times, who is willing to follow in the footsteps of those who preceded him, does not add greatly to the sum total of human happiness.

But historically it is not true that the constitution was good enough for the "fathers," at least not for all of them. Jefferson severely criticised it as it came from the convention's hands and expressed the hope that three or four States would remain out of the Union until it had been satisfactorily amended. He recognized the danger in the power conferred on the judiciary and his predictions concerning that branch of the government have long been realized.

LESSONS ON MONEY FOR WORKINGMEN

The Guernsey Market, Built Without Bonds.

By Richard Caverly.

Letter No. 15.

In the parish of St. Peter's, Island of Guernsey, marketing was carried on in ill-protected stalls around the church square. The loss to the vendors by rains, and the inconvenience to buyers made the need of a covered market house keenly felt and some public-spirited citizens took the matter in hand to have one built. An estimate of the size required brought its approximate cost in money to \$22,000, and to raise this amount of money became the question with the promoters of the scheme.

It was a question, however, of easy solution, as they had thousands of precedents. They drew up a petition setting forth the need of a market house, and desired the Governor to issue interest-bearing bonds, to be negotiated in Paris or London for the money wherewith to erect the building. To said petition were appended the signatures of some three hundred householders in the parish, and a committee was appointed to present the same to Governor De L. Isle Brock. It happened that while the people were money worshippers, that is, believed in the omnipotence of money, Governor Brock, on the contrary, was a money infidel, that is, did not believe that money was able to do the least thing. Consequently, when the committee presented the petition, superstition and science came in conflict.

The Governor set to work, with arguments, to prevent the citizens from going into debt and becoming tributary to bankers in Paris or London. After explaining to the committee that all the money in the world could not make nor lay a brick, could not plane nor nail a plank in the proposed market house, with little effect, he finally struck the right way and reached their understanding as follows:

"Will you permit me," he asked the committee, "to place before you some very simple questions?" Then continuing: "Have we the necessary number of mechanics among us to build said house?" he asked. The committee replied that they had, adding that, owing to dull times many workmen were out of employment and would be glad of a job.

This reply the Governor put down on paper summarily thus: "We have the men."

He then asked about the material, rocks, bricks, lumber, lime, sand; about tools, teams, as well as all the requisites to maintain men and teams while the work was being executed. To all these questions the committee had to reply affirmatively, because the whole were to be found in the parish. The Governor replied: "Here you have, you tell me, everything needed to build a market house, yet you want me to bond you to bankers for materials which is no manner of use in the construction of the market." Strange anomaly!

"It is true," remarked one of the committee, "that we have men and material, but we lack money to pay the men, and buy the material." "Friends," replied the Governor, "when a man gets paid for his work or material furnished, it means that he has worked for and sold the materials. Is it your intention to build a house for bankers? If so, then you are right in de-

manding your pay from those bankers. But in such case you should not place yourself under bondage besides. If those bankers pay you for the house, and hold you in bondage also, demanding annual tribute, they will soon have the house and the money they paid you. It will be no relief to say that we make the rentees of the market house pay the tribute to the bankers. The renters will be part of us, and they will demand of their customers that tribute in higher prices for goods. So we will jointly have to pay tribute to perpetuate an article which, as I said, is of no use to us. Allow me, gentlemen, to propose a better plan for building our market house. All that is necessary in this case is to keep account of each man's contribution of work or materials, that, in the future, we may balance equitably the expense of the building.

"This can best be done by means of a money which lays no claim to interest-bearing bonds. I will issue \$22,000 market-house scrip, of different denominations (as money) and with these pay the men and purchase the material, then make these scrips receivable at par with legal tender money for rent of stalls."

The Committee, after some hesitation, assented to the Governor's plan; most of the citizens also agreed.

The scrips were issued, the material procured, and the men put to work, the building erected, and the stalls rented. The scrips circulated in the Island at par. Every month's rent reduced their quantity, and in less than ten years all were back in the public treasury and stamped "cancelled," and thus ended the life of the Guernsy Market House Scrip.

The market had been built, the contributions of materials and work were now all paid with the goods they had purchased at the market house, or indirectly elsewhere, and not one cent loss to the people in discount bonds nor interest.

Governor De L. Isle Brock did not let this monetary event pass into obscurity. On the contrary, he desired to impress it vividly on the minds of his people, and print it in the pages of history for the benefit of future generations.

Accordingly, he appointed a special day to celebrate the anniversary of the building of the market house, and give burial to the scrips that had performed the exchange with equity to all, and now had ceased circulating.

When the day arrived, the crowd began early to gather on the public square in front of the market house, which was festooned with garlands and streamers, and on the cupola of which waved a large flag bearing in broad gilt letters, the motto: "As good as if built with borrowed gold." The procession formed, and proceeded to march, led by the band, through the streets of the little burg. Suddenly the band stopped playing, in front of a large fire, the Governor took the bundle of scrips from his attendant, and cast them into the fire. He then pronounced the following impressive tribute: "Well done, good and faithful servant. When living, you performed your work with equity; and, now, departing, you leave the world better for having been in it, and no interest-extorting bonds nor mortgaged homes to curse your grave. You have done more than to perform the functions of money."

(Continued next week.)

BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY CARMEN.

The Brotherhood of Railway Carmen have just negotiated a settlement with the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, by which their general working conditions have been improved, with an increase of wages averaging 1½ cents per hour. On the Alabama and Vicksburg Railroad they secured time and one-half for overtime and an increase of 2 cents per hour for carmen and 1 cent per hour increase for inspectors.

BURNS' FALSEHOOD NAILED.

"Samuel Gompers has said that organized labor without violence is a joke."

With these words, Detective William J. Burns, the "star" witness against the McNamara brothers, now on trial for their lives in Los Angeles, concluded a most vituperous denunciation of organized labor and their leaders, especially Gompers, before an audience of about 300 Columbia University students.

As Burns was being congratulated by a group of students on the platform a few moments later, a reporter said:

"Mr. Burns, you said that Samuel Gompers has said that 'organized labor without violence is a joke.'"

"I did," Burns answered.

"Would you mind, then, Mr. Burns, giving me the name of the person to whom Gompers has said this?" the reporter asked.

"Why, Gompers said it, says it all the time," Burns answered.

"Very well," the reporter insisted, "but will you please give me the name of the man to whom Gompers made the remark which you just said he made with regard to violence?"

"Well, I wish to correct the statement. I meant to say that Gompers said that 'strikes without violence are a joke.' Now, get it right, 'strikes,' not 'organized labor.' The correction was noted, and the reporter again asked:

"Before whom did Gompers make this corrected statement that strikes without violence are a joke? What we want, Mr. Burns, is the exact name of the person to whom Gompers said this, the occasion when he said this, or the hall he said it in, if he made this statement in a public address."

The face of the "man of mystery" became clouded with a rather uneasy feeling, and he said:

"I cannot give you this information off-hand. Gompers said it; why, you don't know what Gompers will say. But if you will give me your address I will mail you the name of the person he said it to."

President Gompers says:

"Detective Burns' declaration that I said 'that organized labor without violence is a joke,' is one of those unmitigated falsehoods to which Burns has become mentally addicted, and which serves to convince me more than ever that his entire course in the McNamara affair is the result of his own degenerate or unbalanced mind."

SEND ALONG THE HANDLE.

The "Golden Gate Herald" says:

We publish the following verbatim copy of a letter recently received by a San Francisco merchant having a Portuguese customer in one of our bay towns, who wanted a valve on an engine to run a windmill. We suppress names, and in some places give only the initials of suggestive words—the average man can do the filling-in:

"_____, Cal, July 6, 1911.

"Mister _____, S. F.

"Dear Fren.

"I get the valve witch i by from you alrite but why for god's sake you doan send me no handle. Wats the use a the valve when she doan have no handle. i loose to me my customer shure thing you doan treet me rite. is my money not so good to you as the other fella. i wate 10 dayz and my customer he holler for water like h—ll for the valve. you no he is hot summer now and the win he no blow the meel. the valve she got no handle so wat the heel i goan a do. you doan send me the handle pretty queek i send her back and i goan order some valves from Kraine companee.

"Good by, your fren,

"Since i rite these lines i fine the g—d handle in the box. excuse to me."

"Motor" "Don't Walk"



When you're hunting that "new flat," our Rent Bureau will take you out in one of our automobiles. Service free.

The November Day marriage bell's peal is upon the ear. We'll find the apartment, flat or bungalow you have in mind. We'll furnish it up for you and arrange to keep it waiting until the gladsome day when you'll "bring her home"—surprise party, eh?

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THE McNAMARA CASE.
(By National Socialist Press.)

By his action in refusing to disqualify A. C. Winter and Walter N. Frampton as jurymen, Judge Bordwell has convinced the friends of labor that the chances of getting a fair jury for the trial of McNamara are most remote.

Bordwell's decision amazed the attorney's for the defense and everyone else in the court room, with the possible exception of District Attorney John D. Fredericks.

Clarence Darrow halted proceedings the day previous by demanding that the challenge of Venireman Winter be passed on by the court. He explained that he wanted the records to show the action of the court.

Bordwell sought to rebuke Darrow, but the attorney stood firm and said, "We ask that the court now pass upon the challenges we have interposed against Mr. Winter and Mr. Frampton. Neither of them, in my opinion, should be kept in the jury box a minute. I object to their mixing with the other jurors."

Bordwell stiffened on the bench and said coldly that the challenges would be acted upon on the following day.

"Then we refuse to go on. I intend to have the record completed," said Darrow, defiantly.

District Attorney Fredericks, who has difficulty in keeping track of the proceedings, was bewildered. Darrow cleared up affairs for the dull-minded prosecutor by saying that they would read their refusal to proceed into the record and then, when compelled by the judge to proceed, as they knew they would be, have the record show that they did so under protest, which would be a most important point should it ever be necessary to have the result of this trial reviewed by an appellate court.

The examination of Winter developed that he was violently prejudiced against organized labor; that he believed the defendant guilty; that he wanted the defendant to prove his innocence.

The examination in part follows:

Q. In this case don't you know from the fact that defendant is a labor union man you would lean a little more to the theory that he was guilty to this act of violence?

A. Well, I might, but of course if I went into the jury box he would be handicapped by that opinion; that is, he would have to prove to me that he is entirely innocent.

The Court—Mr. Winter, if you were a juror in this case, who would have to present this proof to establish the guilt of the defendant?

A. Why, the State would have to prove that he was guilty.

Q. They would have to prove it by evidence presented by the jury in the court room, wouldn't they?

A. Certainly, yes, sir.

Q. And if the State failed to satisfy your mind by such proof beyond a reasonable doubt that this defendant was guilty, what would you do when you came to render your verdict?

A. If the State could not prove the case?

Q. Yes?

A. I would say he was not guilty.

Q. And in determining what your verdict would be upon the evidence presented to you here in the court room, if you were a juror, would you be influenced in any degree whatever by any experience that you had with unions or any feeling that you may have had regarding them?

A. Well, I could not lay that aside altogether. There would be that feeling here that they are people that would do that. If they could prove to my satisfaction that they did not do it, why I would render my verdict accordingly.

Q. Would you require the defendant to prove he was not guilty? or would you require the State to prove that he was guilty before you rendered a verdict?

A. The defendant would have to prove that he was not guilty.

Q. What?

A. The defendant would have to prove that he was not guilty or the State would have to prove that he was guilty. I would weigh the evidence and act on my own judgment.

Judge Bordwell then declined to excuse the juror on the challenge for cause and on the following day Winter was seated in the jury box and nothing short of a peremptory challenge will dislodge him.

Declaring that an appropriation of \$100,000 voted by the city council to hunt down and convict alleged dynamiters of the "Times" building amounted, in his mind, to a corruption fund, Talesman Lorenzo Romans told District Attorney Fredericks that he would not believe the State's witnesses under oath. Romans had been passed by the defendant's attorney, and was under examination by the prosecution at the trial of J. B. McNamara when he denounced the city administration as "a very poor one."

Fredericks asked if he would believe William Mulholland, chief engineer of the city aqueduct, who will testify that dynamite destroyed the "Times."

"I would not believe Mulholland under oath," said Romans.

Attorney Lecompte Davis of the defense objected, saying it was immaterial what the juror thought of any particular witness. "We probably shall put on Anton Johannsen and Olaf Tveitmoe as witnesses," said Davis, giving the first direct intimation that the San Francisco labor leaders will be called. "Would the prosecution permit us to challenge any juror who says he would discredit their testimony?"

Judge Bordwell ruled that the examination might proceed. Romans is a well educated man of middle age. He is a real estate dealer.

Mulholland was chairman of the committee appointed by the Mayor to investigate the explosion and who reported it to have been dynamite.

"Has all this anything to do with this case?" interrupted Judge Bordwell, as Romans dilated on his opposition to the city government and its methods. "It is pertinent," replied District Attorney Fredericks, "as he says he would not believe a witness under oath or a class of witnesses, as William Mulholland probably will be one of our principal witnesses." The District Attorney argued that in many cases jurors had been disqualified for saying they would not believe a Chinaman under oath.

"Do you believe, then," asked Attorney Lecompte Davis of the defense, "that if we asked a juror if he would believe Mr. Johannsen or Mr. Tveitmoe, who are to be called in this case, we would ever get a jury?"

Anton Johannsen is organizer of the California Building Trades Council and Olaf Tveitmoe is secretary and treasurer of the same organization.

"We never would get a jury if we asked every juror if he would believe these men," continued Mr. Davis.

Judge Bordwell has not yet ruled concerning the point raised by Mr. Davis.

FOR THE McNAMARA DEFENSE.

Locals of the Brotherhood of Leather Workers have contributed \$172. Officials of the International Bricklayers' and Masons' Union are urging their members to raise a twenty-thousand dollar subscription to the McNamara defense fund. By a referendum vote, the members of the International Molders' Union overwhelmingly carried a proposition to contribute three thousand dollars from the international treasury to the McNamara defense fund.

"Truth hath better deeds than words to grace it."—Shakespeare.

ORPHEUM.

A notable event will be the appearance of Dr. Ludwig Wullner, the world-famous Lieder singer, whom Martin Beck has secured for a brief tour of the Orpheum Circuit. Dr. Wullner will have as his accompanist Coenraad V. Bos, a pianist of renown. The Four Fords, America's premier dancers, will also make their appearance. Josie Heather, the winsome English comedienne, will be a special feature of the coming bill. She will sing "See Me Safely by the Zoo" and "The Shop Girl." Mabelle Adams and C. H. O'Donnell will present next week only "Zila," a musical drama in three scenes. The action takes place in the Bohemian quarter of Paris. James Augustine and Annie Hartley will introduce their original specialty, "Athletes at Play." Next week will be the last of Sager Midgley and Co.; Lillian Schreiber, and Howard and North in their diverting skit, "Back to Wellington."

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American Federation of Labor Letter**McNamara Fund.**

"Burns' statement that the American Federation of Labor has collected \$1,000,000 for the defense of the McNamaras is purely his own invention, whether from malice to prevent the collection of funds for an adequate defense for the McNamara brothers, or whether it is the mental disease with which he has become afflicted, the people themselves must determine," said President Gompers, in answer to Detective Burns' declaration before the students at Columbia University. The assertions made by Burns are not in accord with the facts. It must be remembered that in this contest for a fair and impartial trial, the defense is compelled to meet a solidified and bitter combination of employers' organizations that have vast sums of money upon which to draw, to convict the men charged with destroying the Los Angeles "Times" plant. This assault by the employers' associations, as indicated by the first published statements given out in the press, is not directed except incidentally, at the men charged with the crime, but is aimed against the organizations of labor. The expense already incurred in collecting evidence, the employment of able counsel, and generally building up the defense, has been very large. There is no process by which the total amount necessary to defray the legitimate expenses can be determined. Up to this point it has been difficult to provide the amount considered necessary by the attorneys having the case in charge. There is pressing need for more funds and the organizations of labor are being constantly urged to do their utmost in supplying the munitions whereby the defense may be able to present its case and bring to light all the facts connected therewith.

President Kline Re-elected.

At the convention of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, recently held in Atlanta, Ga., J. W. Kline of Chicago was re-elected president, and W. F. Kramer was re-elected financial secretary. President Kline is also directing the big Harriman lines' strike.

Contempt Case Argued.

The alleged contempt case against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison recently occupied the attention of all the six judges of the District Supreme Court, who heard the argument on the motion to dismiss the proceedings in alleged contempt, brought against the Federation officials by the committee appointed by Justice Wright. The motion was based on the alleged failure by the committee to file a replication to the answer of the labor men to the charges of contempt presented by the committee. Should the court decline to dismiss the proceedings as requested, there is to be heard a motion on behalf of the committee to name an examiner to take proof of the charges of contempt and testimony by the labor men in defense of the allegations against them.

Big Miners' Strike.

A large number of miners in the Southern Colorado coal fields have gone on strike. A remarkable feature of the situation is the fact that the miners on strike are unorganized and the agitation is, up to this point, being carried on by non-union men. The chief complaint of the miners is over the conditions surrounding the screening of coal. They assert that under the present system the companies can, and do, cheat them, and they want redress. Companies in the southern field compel the men to screen the coal in the mines, but only pay for the lump coal. It is also charged by the men that the companies unscrupulously fix the screen so that only half the coal is saved to the men, the other half

falling through the screens, and goes to the company as clear profit, the digger getting nothing for it. It is stated that the coal miners have sought for some time to induce the company to concede changes in the screening methods, but have been turned down at all of the conferences.

Railway Unions Opposed.

The Royal Commission appointed last August in London, as the result of the dispute between the employees and railways, has made its report. The attitude of the Commission is not satisfactory to the employees, owing to the fact that the Commissioners assert that, "with the great responsibility of the railway companies, they cannot and should not be expected to permit any interference by the men on the subjects of discipline and management." This means that the Commission takes the position that the companies involved should not recognize the existence of the railway unions, or deal with them as organized bodies. Undoubtedly under this decision future complications will arise.

Coming Conventions.

The annual conventions of the American Federation of Labor and its auxiliary departments will be held this year in the South—Atlanta, Ga., having been selected. Efforts have been put forth by the officers of the A. F. of L. to secure reduced transportation rates for the delegates, but success has been attained only with the Southeastern Passenger Association, whose jurisdiction includes all points in territory south of the Ohio and Potomac, and east of the Mississippi rivers, and from Washington, D. C., Cincinnati, O., Evansville, Ind., and Cairo, Ill., in which territory round-trip tickets will be sold at a reduction which amounts to about a fare and a fifth of the regular one-way rate; and the Trunk Line Association, whose territory is from Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Dunkirk and Salamanca, N. Y., Erie and Pittsburgh, Pa., Bellaire, O., Wheeling, Parkersburg and Kenova, W. Va., and points east thereof, except New England. The Union Label Department opens on Thursday, November 9; the Metal Trades Department, on Friday, November 10. On Monday, November 13, the convention of the American Federation of Labor convenes, the sessions usually continuing for two weeks. The Building Trades Department convention will convene on Monday, November 27, and continue until the transaction of its business is completed.

Button Workers' Strike.

The strike situation in Muscatine, Iowa, remains unchanged, with, perhaps, the exception that the members of the Button Workers' Union are more determined, if that is possible, than ever before. The meetings, which are being held regularly, are enthusiastic, and no desertions are reported. The non-union workers are decreasing in number, and it has been found that those who are now employed are incompetent and unsatisfactory to the firms involved in the trouble.

To Auction Off Convicts.

The Board of Control of Wisconsin is advertising for proposals for the labor of approximately 300 prisoners at the State Penitentiary at Waupin, for a term of five years. The contract will include the necessary power, light and heat, and the necessary floor space for machinery, office and shop room. Accordingly, these convicts are being placed on the auction block, to be disposed of to the highest bidder in a similar manner to the black slaves prior to 1860. Wisconsin is considered a progressive State, and it is hoped that progress may proceed along such definite lines as to prohibit, in the near future, contracting the labor of the inmates of its penal institutions.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**Largest Coast Outfitters
For MEN AND WOMEN**

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French Bread**

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**The only Mechanics Hand Soap made that
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**The only soap made that bears the Label of the
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**DO YOU WANT
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DENTIST**

Lecturer of Operative Technique

**College of 529 CASTRO STREET
Physicians and Surgeons Near 18th Street**

**"A labor paper is a far BETTER ADVERTISING
MEDIUM than any ordinary newspaper in com-
parison with circulation. A labor paper, for
example, having 2000 subscribers, is of more
value to the business man who advertises in
it than ordinary papers with 20,000 sub-
scribers."—Printers' Ink.**

DANGER OF THE HARRIMAN SERVICE.
(By Richard Caverly.)

Thirty-five thousand men who were without hope under conditions of employment which prevailed in the shops of the Harriman railroad system voluntarily cut off their sole source of livelihood on September 30, 1911, at ten o'clock a. m., and are still on strike, that they might thereby improve the conditions under which they labor.

The boiler makers, for instance, on some divisions of the railway system, were successful in advancing wages once or twice, but immediately the "captains of industry" who control the bread and butter of the people, raised prices.

To secure equal benefits for all workers in the railway service in the shops, especially, the Federation of all shop employees was formed at Salt Lake City last summer.

The "big men" of the railway refused to recognize the Federation officers, and some of them were discharged, when they returned from the Salt Lake conference, for disloyalty to the railway service. More than this, the men who were skilled in the shop crafts who were laid off were members of the Federation "undesirable citizens."

Now, with these facts firmly in your mind, let us proceed to consider for a moment the facts about the real situation and its relation to the traveling public.

It is worth considering, for just a moment the facts about the motive power which whirls your loved ones and the ordinary passenger over the country on the Harriman system of railways at this time.

The engine which pulls you along is a fine piece of machinery to look at, when perfect, but it is far from perfect today; it is criminally dangerous to the traveling public.

On many divisions of the Harriman system the water used in the boilers is very bad for making steam, especially so in Arizona; and the boiler has to be "doped up" with "boiler compound" to make it furnish steam at all, because of the high percentage of alkali the water contains.

So, in place of having a skilled boiler maker, every trip, to mechanically repair the boiler, which is required, the scab workmen are using dope to stop leaky boilers, thereby endangering the lives of innocent people. Every round trip all engines, passenger and freight, on all divisions requires skilled attention. The accumulation of mud and scale, or sediment, that always causes leaks in locomotive boilers, must be looked after and inspected by an expert; a hobo will not fill the bill, but he may receive the pay.

When the engine is cooling a contraction takes place in the boiler, which affects every stay-bolt and flue in it, and these very often break, or leak so badly that they must be immediately removed by an expert boiler maker.

To make a locomotive boiler safe every broken stay-bolt must be removed and replaced by a skilled mechanic, and it takes the highest skill to locate the broken stay-bolt.

The fire box has stay-bolts every four square inches. Each square inch of surface of the boiler when in use carries at least 200 pounds of pressure, or 3200 pounds to each stay-bolt on every bolt in the fire box. These bolts protect the public.

Who is now protecting the public? Boilers now are not properly looked after, the traveling public is in danger, the breaking of one bolt might cause an explosion, with terrible loss of life and property.

So long as hundreds of human beings are at the mercy of such blind and crazy forces it seems foolish to write books or study problems or acquire wisdom. The criminal railway officers should be prosecuted for violation of law. The contraction of the cooling flues in the boiler is another danger to the traveling public, because it has a strong tendency to make them shrink away from the flue-sheet.

Our Working Men's Lunch

Is the Biggest Value in town

Try it Tomorrow

All the desserts found in
the High Priced Cafe's at
almost half their price.

WE SERVE A COFFEE OF THE
HIGHEST QUALITY

IN THE EVENING WE SERVE A,

Dinner for 25c

Consisting of SOUP, SALAD, ENTREE
or ROAST, DESSERT and a choice of
Tea, Coffee, Milk or Buttermilk.

ALL FOR ONLY 25c.



200 FEET
FROM 4th AND
MARKET STS.

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Kearny 5307

Palace
Bakery

PACIFIC BUILDING

To overcome the leaks from shrinkage when the men are regularly employed, the flues are constantly overhauled and repaired by a skilled boiler maker.

Now that the men are on strike, the officials who will not recognize the Federation give the power to unskilled labor to use "dope" in the boilers—corn starch, oatmeal, manure, sawdust, any old thing that will float around. This swirls around in the boiling water, and finds its way towards the leak in the boiler, with the tendency of stopping it, should it strike the right spot, at the right time.

"Dope" stops a leak for a time, but at what a cost? As the boiler is not being regularly cleaned out, this "dope" has a decided tendency to cover the crown sheet of the fire box, and to adhere to the sides.

The crust grows thicker and thicker. Soon the liability of the boiler to explode is very great. Death rides at the side of the man at the throttle, and near the man with the shovel, and, as Vanderbilt said a few years ago, "the public be damned."

Death on the front end of a swiftly moving train spells disaster and more deaths for passengers whose lives are in care of the men on the engine.

How many of these locomotives, in the above condition, would be allowed to go on trains if the Government boiler inspectors, above the reach of railway influences, did their duty?

Isn't it funny, in the twentieth century, with all our labor-saving machinery, and such great economy in production, that corporations, which are accumulating such enormous profits from their employees, cannot increase the pay, or shorten the working hours, or concede a reasonable demand to those who are the most important factors in the production of their financial success!

But they can find money enough to build stockades with barb-wire tops; can always get money enough to hire special police by the hundreds, and give them authority to kill off the men who ask for better conditions of life.

Union Men

On November 7th

You will again be called upon to do your duty. Remember your Union principles when going to the polls—BE LOYAL TO YOUR CAUSE.

As for us, you can always count upon our staunchest support. Recent developments have proven conclusively how we stand on Union principles.

We are better qualified than most tailors to make your Fall Suit, for we employ only strictly Union mechanics, who are paid by the week, thus doing away with "piece work." Our prices are no higher than the ordinary tailor's, and when you make your suit here you get a strictly UNION-MADE article, tailored in the most perfect manner.



Kelleher & Browne

THE IRISH TAILORS
716 Market St. and 33 Geary St.

BLACKSMITHS.

The blacksmiths on the Central of Georgia R. R. made a new contract with the company for a raise in wages ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 cents per hour, on a nine-hour day basis. Previous to organization the blacksmiths of Atlanta, Ga., got 25 cents per hour and worked ten hours per day. Since organization, their wages have increased to 38 cents per hour, and the day's work reduced to nine hours. No strike.

LABOR CLARION

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

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To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.

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Changes of address or additions to union's mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1911.

Some leaders lead too far ahead,
High-visioned, unafraid!
Yet ages after they are dead
We tread the paths they made.

Some leaders lead too far behind,
Nor seem to keep the track;
Yet they bring on the deaf and blind,
Who else would hold us back.

And some seem not to lead at all,
Slow moving on the way
Yet help the weary feet and small
Of those who else would stray.

Lead on, O Leaders of the Race,
Your work is long and wide;
We need your help in every place—
Before, Behind, Beside.

—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

The Steel Trust magnates do not appear to be greatly worried over the suit of the Federal Government. An honest, vigorous criminal prosecution before an honest judge would undoubtedly cause them to stir about more lively.

Census reports show that women are more and more entering the industrial field and that the percentage of women breadwinners in this country has increased 4.1, while the percentage of men has increased only 1.3. Pennsylvania leads with a higher percentage of 4.5 of women. In view of these facts trade unions should prosecute with greater vigor the policy of equal pay for equal service.

Many a trade unionist will condemn vigorously the employer conducting an open shop, and the next breath will purchase articles without the union label, thus supporting the very thing he so vigorously condemns. He may have some excuse to offer for so doing, such as "the union article is not as good." The employer of non-union labor also has an excuse to offer and his excuse is as good as yours. Both men belong in the same pew and should be bosom companions, and not enemies. Both are employers of non-union labor.

The Los Angeles election is a demonstration that the people are tired of and disgusted with government by a class of greedy, unscrupulous men who have no more consideration for the man who toils than they have for their beasts of burden. Los Angeles has for years been in the hands of plutocrats who believe that the wage worker has no more rights than a horse. So viciously has this doctrine been practiced that the politically slumbering laboring man has been awakened to such an extent that he is going to demand that he be given at least a portion of his fundamental rights.

A LESSON IN IOWA'S DECLINE.

The State of Iowa, situated in a rich valley between two of the world's greatest rivers, the Mississippi and the Missouri, with an agricultural soil inferior to none on earth, has actually decreased in population during the past ten years.

Now it is plain that the soil is not to blame, for it is as rich as any on earth for agricultural purposes; the State has vast beds of excellent coal and other mining interests; because of its location in the heart of a thickly populated region and its natural advantages to offer, it should also be a great manufacturing center; its climatic conditions are about on a par with its surrounding neighbors, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, so that its loss cannot be attributed to this natural element, nor can it be caused by a disposition on the part of the people to avoid farming, else surrounding territory would have suffered likewise.

Then what is the cause of this State, with all of its great natural advantages, losing its citizens?

The answer, to us, appears plain. Iowa was for years dominated by a band of railroad politicians as unscrupulous as any in the country. They fought every effort of labor to organize, kept wages at the very lowest possible mark, and preached the doctrine of greed so persistently that they actually led a large percentage of the population to believe that high wages were a curse to any commonwealth.

As a result of this condition of affairs there was no inducement for the young men born in the State to stay there. Working conditions and wages in other sections of the country have been better, and as a result, the young blood of Iowa has gone to other places.

While these parasites in the guise of statesmen went from one end of the State to the other, preaching industry and frugality to the people, they also saw to it that trade unions were kept down, and by this means wages were kept below the mark established by neighbors who had no natural advantages over Iowa.

The young men, owing to the absolute domination of these reactionaries, have helped to swell the population of other States to the detriment of their own. They have left the State in the hands of the old men, and we venture the assertion that if the ages of the 2,000,000 inhabitants of the State of Iowa were added together the total would exceed that of any 2,000,000 in any given section of the United States. This not because the people of Iowa live longer than people in other sections of the country, but the young people have left the State.

However, the more progressive people of the State seem to have been reaching out during the past few years and taking hold of the reins of power, and in this lies the hope of Iowa.

The State now has representing it in the lower House of Congress several men who are not the tools of the railroad machine. She has representing her in the Senate at least one man who is a patriotic American, who believes in a government of the people, by the people and for the people. He is an able, fearless and uncompromising fighter for the people and is as tireless as a man of steel in his efforts in their interest. The machine politicians kept him out of office for many years, but the real people were finally awakened and took charge of affairs. We refer to Senator Cummins.

If there be no backward step during the next ten years, the census of 1920 will tell a very different story concerning this great State, but it will be necessary for the progressive men to be ever vigilant and watchful.

The effects of trade unionism will contribute very largely to Iowa's future, for they, too, began to grow and prosper with the awakening of the people. In fact the few unions in the State were a potent factor in causing the slumberers to be aroused.

WALSH AND THE PRESIDENT.

The relatives and friends of John R. Walsh, the Chicago banker who died last week, nine days after having been paroled from a Federal prison to which he had been committed for his crooked financial methods which wrecked four banks, are condemning President Taft for not paroling him sooner, and are endeavoring to arouse sympathy for him as a persecuted individual.

Now, it is in no spirit of vengeance that we say that Mr. Walsh should not have been released at all. Through his frenzied financial methods he wrecked homes, sent widows to the poorhouse, caused helpless old men to commit suicide, wiped out the small savings hoarded against a rainy day by struggling wage earners, and spread want, misery and woe over a large part of this vast country.

He was a millionaire many times over, a power in the financial world, and had no reason except an insatiate greed for gold and power to urge him on in his criminal ventures.

There were no extenuating circumstances to urge in his favor such as might be presented in the case of a plebeian thief who had stolen to relieve hunger and want. There is little sympathy wasted upon the poor man who is sent to prison for stealing, and he is seldom pardoned, yet his offenses never result in the dire disaster to innocent and honest persons such as Walsh's thievery drove to suicide and charity institutions.

This inequality of human justice is not a new condition. It is as old as humanity itself. Yet it is wrong, and should be vigorously condemned wherever found. Such men as John R. Walsh should be left to die in prison just as is the poor criminal, not as a punishment to him, but in order that his experience may act as a warning to others. The pardoning of bank wreckers and rich criminals only offers encouragement to their kind. They are convicted so seldom after robbing the people by crooked financing that when the law does take hold of one of them it should be allowed to run its course.

We read no stories of wailing and moaning in the newspapers over the graves of his victims, and they, as the innocent sufferers of his greed, were entitled to consideration, while no reason whatever can be given for the merciless plundering of the people by this cold and heartless financier.

This man was a power among the financiers of the country. He had convinced the people that he possessed genius in financial affairs. Then he proceeded to rob them. He became principal stockholder in three banks, six railroad corporations, three quarry companies, one gas company, one Chicago newspaper, three coal companies, one wharfing and storage company, and one car, ferry and transportation company. He acquired control of every one of these concerns when it was on the verge of bankruptcy, and according to the brief of the Government, formed a new corporation to buy each concern from himself at its face value, taking stocks and bonds of the new concern to the aggregate value of \$30,000,000 that, in the gambler's phrase, was pure velvet.

Rich criminals deserve no more sympathy than do poor criminals. In fact they deserve less, because they have less excuse for becoming such.

John R. Walsh did not deserve a pardon, and his relatives should be thanking rather than condemning President Taft for the mercy shown him in permitting him to die surrounded by his friends instead of convicts in stripes.

Peace to his ashes, but let us have no more maudlin talk over his treatment.

In a community of trusts whose individual aims are a minimum of employees at long hours and low wages the logical result would be a restricted buying public.

Fluctuating Sentiments

The dreamer may be worth while in the world, but the practical man fills empty stomachs with greater regularity. The bread and butter man must not soar too far away from terra firma or he may starve to death before he gets back.

There is no necessity of feeling sorry for the boy because his parents are not financially able to give him everything he wants. Such a boy is to be congratulated, not pitied. The best training the world can provide for the boy of stamina and grit is a thorough education in the school of adversity. The boy without these qualities, most likely, will not amount to much anyway, and it is a certainty that he will amount to less if every wish is supplied.

Apropos of long discussions it is said that one of David B. Hill's first lawsuits was a case in which the opposing counsel was one of the best attorneys in New York State. Hill gave a speech which lasted about three hours. It was such a speech as might be expected from a young lawyer, and it was very trying to the court. After he had finished, his opponent arose and said: "May it please the court, I intend to follow the example of my young friend, and submit the case without argument." Hill lost the case.

"Idle hands some mischief always find to do." The idle person is the curse of the universe, yet we find human beings craving the opportunity to be idle. We can see on all sides of us the dire results of having nothing to do. Our penitentiaries are filled with idlers who did not keep busy at useful occupations. Housed in the padded cells of our asylums are the do-nothings of the race. The escapades of high society chronicled in the press are directly traceable to idleness. A large percentage of the enormous divorce record of our time is due to the idleness of the persons involved. The best remedy for our ills is work.

Contentment—why a contented world would be as bad a place to live in as a stagnant marsh would be to swim in. Contentment means a world without ambition, without desire for improvement, a lazy, shiftless, non-progressive world. It was discontent that made it possible to cross the world's great oceans, it was discontent that gave us the telephone, the telegraph, the electrical wonders of the present age. It is discontent that will cure all our ills, right all our wrongs, and make life worth while. Who prays for contentment? Who would have it? Leave contentment for the humble cow that chews her cud without a thought.

The world is not always what it seems. Men sometimes get a wrong view of it by allowing their minds to dwell upon fancied grievances, and assume that things are not right simply because their interests are opposed. A very large percentage of the opposition to trade unionism belongs in this category. Many men believe that the unions are interfering with their business unjustly because the world has so long allowed the employer to be absolute master that they actually believe that he ought to be. They cannot see why the employee should have anything to say about it. But the great mass of humanity has progressed beyond that stage and can plainly see that the employee is interested and should have a voice in fixing the conditions under which he works. Many men who a few years ago believed it an outrage on the part of the unions to "interfere with their business" now admit that their position was a ridiculous one. The world advances and the man who does not advance with it is indeed in a sorry plight.

COMMERCIALISM VS. PATRIOTISM. (Asiatic Exclusion League.)

While there has been no change in the sentiment of the people, the newspapers of late have practically eliminated all criticism or comment concerning the coming to this country of immigrants from the Orient. This change, it is obvious, is due to the fact that the business interests, which are primarily responsible for securing the Panama-Pacific International Exposition for San Francisco, have placed commercialism above patriotism, and are now exerting every effort to attract to this city in 1915 both exhibits and visitors from Asia.

With this purpose in view, the directors of the Panama-Pacific Exposition have sent, as their emissary to the Far East, the proprietor of the San Francisco "Chronicle," which paper, until recently was the foremost opponent of Asiatic immigration. It will be interesting to note that the man who now has been sent across the Pacific to visit Japan, China, Siam and other countries, issued a pamphlet in 1905 entitled "The Japanese Invasion," the introductory of which read:

"For many months people of the Pacific Slope have had an undefinable feeling that grave danger menaced this country through the unrestricted immigration of Japanese. Day by day this inchoate idea grew into form in the minds of the people, but it remained for the 'Chronicle,' which has been jealously watching the growing evil, to crystallize the unformed sentiment and to unveil to the people of the country the danger in all its appalling aspects.

"These Oriental laborers are brought here under a padrone system that means the driving out of the white laborer, not only in the unskilled, but in many of the skilled trades.

"With diseased bodies and depraved minds, these adult coolies have been taken into the white families as servants and given places in the public schools alongside white children.

"They have swarmed over the fruit districts, driving away white labor because white men cannot live in herds, as do these contract Asiatics. They have not only driven out the white laborers, but are now getting possession of the orchards as renters, and are killing off the small owner through a ruinous competition.

"They have driven white women from their usual avocations by taking their places as kitchen and house servants, and by securing positions in shops where women are usually employed.

"They are gradually ousting white artisans through ruinous methods of business established by the padrones, and over-running San Francisco with their small shops, established wherever the padrone can find an opening for a new employee.

"These matters have been set forth so plainly that the Legislatures of both California and Nevada have adopted resolutions calling upon the National Congress and the United States officials to take such steps as will put a stop to the unrestricted immigration of Japanese.

"Resolutions of a similar nature have been adopted by all the important labor bodies on the coast, and they are united in their desire to have the encroachment of brown men prevented.

"The chaotic sentiments of former months have now crystallized, and this pamphlet is designed to put before the country in concrete form the arguments presented, the steps which have been taken, and the necessity for united action against the incoming hordes of Asiatics, who are threatening the very stability of the commonwealth."

When the newspaper which until recently was the most vigorous opponent of Asiatic immigration can be silenced, and its proprietor sent to visit the very peoples he once opposed, it is obvious that there is imperative necessity for greater activity on the part of those who are sincerely opposed to the Asiatic menace.

A Masterpiece In English Prose

FOR THE FLAG.

By Senator E. D. Baker.

The national banners, leaning from ten thousand windows in your city today, proclaim your affection and reverence for the Union. You will gather in battalions—

"Patient of toil, serene amidst alarms,
Inflexible in faith, invincible in arms."

and as you gather, every omen of present concord and ultimate peace will surround you. The ministers of religion, the priests of literature, the historians of the past, the illustrators of the present, capital, science, art, invention, discoveries, the works of genius—all these will attend us in our march, and we will conquer. And if, from the far Pacific, a voice feeble than the feeblest murmur upon its shore may be heard to give you courage and hope in the contest, that voice is yours today; and if a man whose hair is gray, who is well-nigh worn out in the battle and toil of life, may pledge himself on such an occasion and in such an audience, let me say, as my last word, that when, amid sheeted fire and flame, I saw and led the hosts of New York as they charged in contest upon a foreign soil for the honor of your flag, so again, if Providence shall will it, this feeble hand shall draw a sword, never yet dishonored—not to fight for distant honor in a foreign land, but to fight for country, for home, for law, for Government, for Constitution, for right, for freedom, for humanity; and in the hope that the banner of my country may advance, and wheresoever that banner waves, there glory may pursue and freedom be established.

MRS. McMANIGAL'S COMPLAINT.

Mrs. Ortie McManigal, wife of the "confessor," in her divorce complaint, states that Burns is to receive \$200,000 if the McNamaras are convicted, and that this is to be divided with her husband.

She says that her husband has been in the employ of Burns since June, 1910; that he was twice indicted by grand juries in Chicago for burglary and larceny; that he pleaded guilty and received light sentence because of his family. While working for Burns, she states, McManigal received \$7 a day, with the understanding that he was to do certain things ordered by Burns. She says further, speaking of the Burns' men:

"While these men were coming to my home I received letters from my husband at Los Angeles advising me to trust William J. Burns and his employees and do whatever he advised me to do, as they were my best friends and that Burns was the biggest man in the country and owned the United States Government and controlled the prosecuting attorneys both of Cook County and of Los Angeles County in California.

"I was promised by Burns and his operatives that if I would go to Los Angeles they would pick out a home for me, release my husband from jail and allow him to come to his new home and that they would provide us with money till the trial of the McNamaras was over. As an evidence of good faith William J. Burns paid me \$50 to get clothes for myself and the children.

"They suggested to me what I should testify to, and they begged me to testify as they wanted me to. When I refused to give such evidence as they wanted the District Attorney had me taken into a small room, and there I was told that the papers were being prepared to send me to San Quentin, which I know to be a prison.

"I am a physical wreck because of the treatment which has been received by me at the hands of Burns' agents, and that is why I have pleaded with the court to get an injunction to protect me in my weakened condition and to protect my children."

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 27, 1911.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Stereotypers and Electrotypers—McArthur Johnston, vice J. J. Kenny. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From Central Labor Council of Los Angeles, inclosing check for \$100 toward expenses of Raymond Robins. From Hackmen's Union, thanking secretary for services rendered in recent controversy between Funeral Directors' Association and union relative to funeral stations. From Federation of Shop Employees, acknowledging receipt of \$100 donated by Brewery Workmen No. 7. From St. Louis District Council of Garment Workers, notification that the firm of Marx & Haas is again on the fair list, and thanking the Council for its moral and financial assistance.

Referred to "Labor Clarion"—Weekly newsletter of the Asiatic Exclusion League. From the Stove Mounters' International Union, submitting list of unfair manufacturers.

Referred to Label Section—From Felt and Composition Roofers, credentials for local agitation committee.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From Longshore Lumbermen, requesting the organizing committee to take up matter of amalgamation of Riggers and Stevedores, Lumber Clerks, Brick Handlers and Longshore Lumbermen.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Building Trades Council of Portland, Ore., regarding the unfair firm of Stone & Webster Engineering Co. Wage scale and agreement of Gas and Water Workers' Union.

Resolutions were received from the Federation of Shop Employees of the Harriman system, in relation to the commissioning of irresponsible policemen by the Southern Pacific Railroad Co., and asking that a committee of three be appointed by the President of the Council to present these resolutions to the Governor of the State of California.

"San Francisco, October 27, 1911.
"To the Officers and Members of San Francisco Labor Council.

"Brothers: We herewith submit the following resolutions:

"Whereas, The law of the State of California provides: 'The Governor of the State of California is hereby authorized and empowered, upon the application of any railroad or steamboat company to appoint and commission during his pleasure one or more persons, designated by such company, and to serve at the expense of such company as policeman or policemen with the power of peace officers, and who, after being duly sworn, may act as such policeman or policemen upon the premises, cars or boats of such company.' And

"Whereas, A large number of irresponsible persons designated by the Southern Pacific Co. have been so commissioned, and are at present illegally acting as policemen in excess of their authority, and outside of the property of the Southern Pacific Co., and in reckless disregard of the law are intimidating, assaulting, and falsely imprisoning peaceable citizens upon the public highway.

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we protest earnestly and emphatically against the surrender and delegation of that highest function of government, the police power of the State, to hire plug-uglies of the law-breaking corporation, as a menace and danger to the liberties of a free people; and be it further

"Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President of this Council to pre-

sent these resolutions to the Governor of the State of California, and request that he revoke the commission of these lawless corporation police.

"ERNEST L. REGUIN,
"President System Federation.
"JOHN SCOTT,
"Secretary System Federation."

Moved that the resolutions be indorsed and request contained therein granted; motion carried. The chair appointed Bros. Reguin, Brown and Nolan.

Executive Committee—On the matter submitted by the Royal Italian Department of Immigration, the committee finds that there has been no attempt to discriminate against Italians by any organization within the Council. Reported progress on the requests of Shoe Clerks No. 410, Tailors No. 2, and Cracker Bakers. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Delegate Broulett called the Council's attention to the case of German vs. Superior Court. Moved that the Council authorize the law and legislative committee to incur whatever expense may be necessary for the proper conduct of the case; carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee—Communication was received from O. A. Tveitmoe, secretary McNamara Defense League, calling attention of the Council to the vital necessity of immediate action by affiliated unions relative to making their next meeting a McNamara meeting for the consideration of important propositions submitted by the McNamara Defense League; also submitting a copy of the minutes of the first meeting of the league held October 24, 1911. The secretary was instructed to send communication to all affiliated unions regarding this matter. At this time the secretary called the names of all unions and issued McNamara subscription books.

Unfinished Business—Communication was read from the Iron Trades Council relative to the attitude of Wm. H. McCarthy, candidate for Supervisor, toward organized labor.

New Business—Bros. Gallagher and O'Connell (Plumbers) addressed the Council relative to the benefit to be tendered to the widow and children of the late Walter E. O'Connell. The committee left a number of tickets, and the chair ordered same referred to the executive committee.

Delegate McConaughy moved that the Council extend its best wishes to Secretary Gallagher and wife, and that a committee of three be appointed to secure a suitable wedding present for them; motion carried. The chair appointed Delegates McConaughy, Ford and Hagan.

A vote of thanks was tendered the sisters who kindly assisted in the selling of McNamara buttons.

Receipts—Glass Workers, \$6; Bottle Caners, \$2; Street R. R. Employees, \$26; Laundry Workers, \$20; Bakers No. 24, \$14; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Stationary Firemen, \$6; Boiler Makers No. 205, \$4; United Laborers, \$16; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31, \$6; Garment Cutters, \$2; Newspaper Solicitors, \$4; Ice Cream Wagon Drivers, \$2; Sheet Metal Workers No. 104, \$12; Upholsterers, \$6; Hatters, \$8; Soap Workers, \$6; Cement Workers, \$28; Carpenters No. 304, \$2; Glove Workers, \$2; Blacksmiths No. 168, \$4; Broom Makers, \$4; Carriage Workers, \$4; Freight Handlers, \$4; Elevator Constructors, \$4; Granite Cutters, \$4; Housesmiths, \$14. Total, \$230.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$8; stenographer, \$25; stenographer, \$18; J. J. Kenny, \$15; P. O'Brien, \$10; premium on fire insurance, \$13.20; Jas. Barry Co., \$6. Total, \$135.45.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

WM. BONSOR, Assistant Secretary.

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

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CLARENCE S. DARROW.
 (By Rev. Roland D. Sawyer.)

In the great battle in the courts between "capital" and "labor," now going on in Los Angeles, more than in any one man, the friends of labor put their faith and hopes in Clarence Darrow, chief counsel for the McNamaras. Darrow is easily the over-towering personality in that array of men who make up the scene, as he is, indeed, one of the most interesting men living today upon the planet. And I am going to tell here of the little journey to his home in Chicago, where I made his personal acquaintance. To show what this "little journey" meant to me, and the eyes through which I looked, let me show you the background. I was born and reared in a little New Hampshire town of about 600 people. It was a town without railroad, telephone, library or daily paper. My only knowledge of the great outside world was that obtained through the country weekly, and an occasional eagerly-devoured Boston daily. At 15 years of age I began to sell an illustrated weekly, and more than the few pennies I made did I prize the chance to read this bright, sparkling sheet, telling of a great outside world. From the first issue I kept a scrapbook. These scrapbooks display a development of taste; they begin with ball players, athletes and prize fighters; then comes a year or two of religious leaders; then come political leaders, social reformers, labor leaders.

By and by I left the little town, went down to Boston to study, and see this big outside world. I was 21, a hero-worshipping country boy, set down in the center of the various meetings, lectures and opportunities that Boston affords. At my tongue's end were the names of the leading public men in various positions, with a ready summary of all that they had ever done or attempted to do. One by one, as the years came and went, I had a chance to hear, see, size up, my various heroes. One by one, I found that my gods had feet of clay; they did not measure up to my expectations. Disappointments had made me skeptical, my hero-worship was at a low ebb, perhaps ready to blossom into the flower of a sane feeling of respect and admiration.

It was while in such a mood that I happened to have a chance to visit Chicago, and while there, of course, I made it a point to find Darrow.

And I found him—the one exception in my list of disappointments—for Darrow measured up to my dreams. Darrow is a big man, big every way. Leonard Abbott, a few years ago, summed Darrow up in these words: "Dreamer, Orator, Revolutionist, Follower of Tolstoy, Defender of Haywood."

Now this is a good lot to give to any man, but it is not enough. Darrow deserves more. There should be added to this summary the words, "Scholar, Thinker and Friend of Man." When Altgeld saw and heard Darrow, and said, "there is the making of a man of destiny in that man," he gave evidence of his own keen judgment and foresight, or else he expressed an intuition of the over-soul, for the over-soul built Darrow up along those lines. Clarence Darrow loves mankind with the heart of Burns; he sees them, and treats them with the democracy of Whitman; he appeals to them with the lofty idealism of Tolstoy, and he labors for them with a loyalty, intelligence and zeal peculiarly his own.

His written or spoken expressions have a fine charm and a genuine far-seeing philosophy, and, above all, a warm, humanist spirit. We who feel for the under dog, can well be thankful for Darrow, and we can rest assured that in this immediate case, the victims of steal-trust conspiracy and class hate, rest their case in the best possible hands.

THE STEEL DEMON.
 By Hugh McGee.

The twentieth century has introduced a new factor into human society, a new force, a new power, a new producer, a new maker and builder which has changed conditions throughout the entire world.

This new thing is the only perfect creation in the world. It is not human, it is not a living thing, it does not eat or drink or sleep, it only works, it is made of steel and iron and it will live forever.

This new thing has for nearly one hundred years been taking the "jobs" of men and women and doing the work they were doing, and tomorrow newer machines will throw more men and women out of "jobs" and into a state of starvation.

The use of machines and machinery has very nearly done away with the need of human labor. So true is this, that for a man to be unable to find any work to do, does not seem strange to anyone.

The working men and women, today, are in reality worse off than the peasants and slaves of Europe ever were, for the reason that before the coming of machines and machinery, the kings, queens and Morgans of those days needed them to do all the work, and so they did not permit the workers to die of sickness and starvation, if it were possible to save them.

But since machines and machinery do so much of the work today, it does not matter what happens to the twentieth century wage slaves.

When a twentieth century wage slave is "fired" he begins at once to starve, and while he looks for a new master, the bloodhounds of the master class are continually at his heels ready to pounce upon him for being a vagrant or tramp, so as to pluck some blood-money from him in the jails and courts which have always provided an easy living for the watch-dogs of the masters.

The Socialists demand that the public—the collectivity—claim the machines and machinery of production and distribution, as the common property of all the people, to be used, now and forever, for the needs of all the people, and not for the profit of a few men who have neither conceived nor created them, but only own them.

The continued private ownership of machines and machinery by a few men means that unemployment will increase, that poverty will increase, that diseases will increase, that the few rich will become richer and the many poor will become poorer.

Crime, poverty, disease, unemployment, white-slavery and child labor is increasing day by day. Do you want it to continue?

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MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, October 31, 1911, President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Admitted to membership upon examination: C. W. Klotz, drums.

Transfer deposited: By W. H. Cully, clarinet, Local No. 10.

Transfer withdrawn: Bernard Walther, Local No. 105.

Reinstated: E. Suennen, J. E. McClellan, Mrs. T. O'Halloran, H. Leber (published by error).

Members are requested to pay fourth quarter's strike assessments as soon as possible.

The next regular meeting of the union will be held Thursday, November 9th, at 1 o'clock p. m. There will be important business before the meeting. Members are requested to attend. The report of the price list committee will be acted upon.

Mr. Leo Bruck returned last week from a trip around the world. He has been traveling some six months or more, during which time he has visited all the principal countries of the world. He looks fine, the trip having seemed to agree with him.

The price list committee will meet in the office of the secretary, Monday, November 6th, at 11 a. m. Members having anything to submit will please be present at this meeting, as this will be the final meeting before the adoption.

P. Engels has returned after an absence of about two years in Germany, and is around headquarters, renewing old acquaintances. He expects to remain in San Francisco permanently.

IN THE GREY MATTER.

By B. N. Fryer.

He who was crucified was a workingman. He was a reformer.

* * *

Among progressive conditions the cut-rater is the culprit, not unionism.

* * *

Merchants advertise to make necessities of luxuries—and then kick because the public want the wherewithal to buy, in the shape of wages.

* * *

Live the life and you shall know the doctrine—do you patronize the union label?

* * *

Intelligent comprehension of unionism is measured by the daily acts.

* * *

It was a carpenter who was hanged on the cross. He was discontented with existant conditions.

* * *

The tipping system has no place in unionism. No man who knows what unionism is at heart could look for or accept payment for imaginary services. The true American saw the fall of funkeyism in 1776.

* * *

Services are given for cash or for love of fellow-men. If the former let it be an honest contract; the latter can take care of itself. Tipping is for funkeys and patrons, patrons and funkeys.

A certain lady called up her grocer by telephone the other morning, and, after she had sufficiently scolded the man who responded, said: "And, what's more, the next order you get from me will be the last I'll ever give you." "It probably will, madam," said the voice at the other end of the wire; "you are talking to an undertaker."

"If the poor man cannot always get meat, the rich man cannot always digest it."—Giles.

"The hypocrite pays tribute to God that he may impose upon man."—Swift.

Notes in Union Life

The first free employment office in this country for unskilled, migratory labor is the one established in Fresno, and operated under the joint supervision of the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor. The principal object of the free employment office is to supply white labor to the ranches, orchards, vineyards and other industries needed in the fertile San Joaquin Valley in place of Oriental labor. The office is operated without charge or fee to either employer or wage worker.

A new union of dredgemen was organized Sunday by T. J. Roberts, of the International Union of Steam Engineers. The following temporary officers were elected: Secretary-Treasurer, T. J. Roberts; business agents, T. M. Howard, Henry Huntsman and M. O. Langdon. The next meeting will be held on Sunday, November 12th.

Thomas J. Moran of the Brotherhood of Painters has been elected delegate to represent his organization at Atlanta, Ga., where the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor will hold its sessions this year. Mr. Moran expects to leave this city about November 22d for the eastern trip. He anticipates spending a few days in Los Angeles, and, perhaps, will hear a portion of the McNamara trial before returning.

Mayor McCarthy and President Kelly, on Saturday night, presented to the Glass Bottle Blowers' Union the Prager trophy—a large American flag—for the second best appearance in the Labor Day parade.

At the meeting of the San Francisco Labor Council last Friday night the law and legislative committee reported that there is now before the Supreme Court, on review, a case that is of great importance to all workingmen. It is the law which allows one who sues in a Justice Court and recovers judgment, 20 per cent in addition to the judgment to meet expenses of attorney's fees. The speaker cited the case of a grocer's clerk who recovered \$125 and got the extra amount. The defendant appealed to the Superior Court, where the judgment was affirmed; from this he took the matter before the Appellate Court, asking for a review, which was denied, and now he has made a similar demand of the Supreme Court. The committee asked for sufficient funds to combat this move. This was allowed.

On motion of C. H. McConaughay of the electrical workers, the Council named the mover, Sarah Hagan, and E. Ford a committee to procure a wedding present for Secretary Gallagher and his bride.

Norman Duxbury, an authority on the land tax question, will deliver a lecture next Sunday night, November 5th, in Germania Hall, Mission, corner Fifteenth Street, on the subject: "Single Tax and Socialism."

Miss Prudence Stokes Brown, representing the national office of the Socialist Party, will address a meeting in Shakespeare Hall, Fifteenth near Mission Street, on Monday night, November 13th. The public is invited.

The trophy won by the Retail Shoe Clerks' Union on Labor Day was presented to the organization Monday by the officers of the Joint Labor Day Committee.

A benefit performance in aid of the striking railroad shopmen will be given on the evenings of November 11th and 12th at the Valencia Theatre, when the drama, "Labor and Capital," will be presented.

During the past week the following trade unionists have been called to their reward: Michael Tierney, of the laundry wagon drivers; Stephen A. Eley, of Carpenters' Union No. 22; William J. Phelan, of the letter carriers, and Daniel Breslan, of the marine firemen.

FROM IRON TRADES COUNCIL.

San Francisco, Cal., 1911.

To Organized Labor, Greeting: The Iron Trades Council decided at a regular meeting on October 9th, to send the following facts to all unions in San Francisco:

In 1909, under the Taylor administration, the Fire Commissioners were Wm. H. McCarthy, H. M. Wreden, Wm. Delaney and B. Faymonville.

In awarding contracts for the fiscal years of 1909-1910, the bids on 4-inch hydrants were Baker & Hamilton of Benicia, \$35.00 each, Castle Bros. of San Francisco, \$45.00 each. As Baker & Hamilton were not located in San Francisco, and were also unfair to the Iron Trades Council, this Council instructed the Home Industry Committee to urge upon the Fire Commissioners the justice of awarding the contract to Castle Bros. of this city, as the work would then be manufactured by union men who were residents and taxpayers of this city.

Commissioner Delaney favored the local firm, but the other commissioners, through the influence of Wm. H. McCarthy, favored the unfair shop at Benicia.

This Council, with the assistance of Commissioner Delaney, finally succeeded in having the contract awarded to both firms, but when the orders were given by the Commissioners, Baker & Hamilton were allowed 50 hydrants, while the local firm only made 25. When the Council inquired the reason of this unfair award, we were given to understand it was the wish of Wm. H. McCarthy.

Wm. H. McCarthy also voted to purchase 50 fire alarm boxes from the Gamewell Co., at a cost of \$110 each, in spite of the fact that the Iron Trades Council guaranteed to make the boxes in this city at less than \$80 each. In the award of this contract Wm. H. McCarthy made it his business to appear before the Supervisors and urged them to appropriate the necessary amount for the Eastern box.

This action of W. H. McCarthy resulted in the laying off of practically all the mechanics employed in the Department of Electricity.

We believe a man's future can only be judged by his past, and the Council feels that if Wm. H. McCarthy should be elected to the Board of Supervisors, that it would be a calamity to all the citizens, and especially to organized labor, as he has always shown that he has nothing in common with the man who works.

Fraternally yours,
G. SANDEMAN, Secretary.

CHARLOTTE PERKINS GILMAN COMING.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, the well-known author, suffragist and sociologist, will be in San Francisco on Saturday evening, November 4th, and deliver an address in Jefferson Hall, 925 Golden Gate Avenue, under the auspices of Local San Francisco, Socialist Party.

Mrs. Gilman's contributions to literature, both in prose and verse, are among the most brilliant and powerful of the day, and are widely copied in current journals. Her books "Women and Economics," "Concerning Children," "In This Our World," "The Home," and "Human Work," have made a deep and lasting impression on the thought of the day, and at the same time few men or women surpass her on the lecture platform.

For some time Mrs. Gilman was a resident of San Francisco, but at present she lives in New York, where she publishes her little magazine, "The Forerunner."

Her message is delivered with a terse and pointed cleverness of expression that suggests the thrusts of a rapier in the hands of a skilled swordsman.

The subject of her address will be "Economic Independence for Women."

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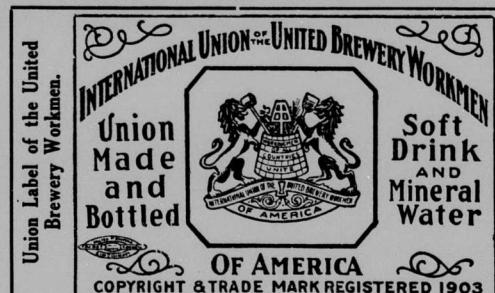
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DR. LUDWIG WULLNER, the World-Famous Leader Singer, Coenraad V. Bos, Accompanist; FOUR FORDS, America's Premier Dancers; JOSIE HEATHER, the Winsome English Comedienne; MABELLE ADAMS and C. H. O'DONELL, Presenting "Zila" (Next Week Only); AUGUSTINE & HARTLEY, Barrel Jumpers; SAGER MIDGLEY & CO.; LILLIAN SCHREIBER; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week—HOWARD & NORTH, Presenting "Back to Wellington."

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c. PHONES DOUGLAS 70, HOME C-1570.

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Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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ARGONAUT SHIRTS

DOES IT VIOLATE CONSTITUTION?
By Theodore Johnson.

Before direct legislation can become the living factor its supporters would make in the growth of popular institutions, it must not only undergo the political tests time and again at the ballot box, but it must pass with equal frequency the judicial tests of the constitution of the United States as understood and declared by the Federal Supreme Court. A notable decision touching one form of direct legislation, that commonly known as the initiative, will soon be forthcoming from that tribunal in a case now pending before it, entitled, Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company v. State of Oregon. In a brief of 160 pages the attorneys for the corporation, E. S. Pillsbury and Oscar Sutro, attack the validity of a certain initiative law requiring express, telephone and telegraph companies to pay a license tax on their gross earnings. Said law was passed by the people of Oregon June 4, 1906, under and by virtue of the "initiative" amendment of June 2, 1902, to the constitution of the State, and pursuant to the act of the Legislature, approved February 24, 1903, to make the said initiative amendment effective. The real issue presented is the validity of both the initiative amendment and the tax law in question. Unless the Supreme Court should, for some technical reason so far not disclosed, dismiss the case, it will be bound to decide the matter before it in one of the following ways: either 1, that both the amendment and the tax law are valid; or 2, that the amendment is valid but the tax law invalid; or 3, that both these measures are invalid. Whatever decision is rendered it will affect direct legislation of other States; and if the initiative is upheld, this decision will be the beginning of a series of such, expressing the limits and functions of direct legislation. Thus, there will be marked a new era in the history of our country. Should the decision be adverse, it might rank in consequences with the fateful Dred Scott decision and lead, eventually, to the amending of the Federal constitution. While awaiting the decision it may be of interest to become familiar with the arguments for and against the proposition.

This article summarizes, without comment, the main points against the validity of initiative legislation. In another article it is intended to present the argument in support of such legislation, as outlined by the Attorney-General of Oregon in his reply brief in the above entitled case.

The following are the main points of the argument against the initiative legislation in question:

Point 1—The initiative amendment and the tax measure are repugnant to the constitution of the United States, section 1 of the Fourteenth Amendment, which forbids a State to deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Besides the statute cited, the people of Oregon have voted on and adopted an act requiring sleeping car companies, refrigerator car companies and oil companies to pay an annual license tax upon gross earnings. All other tax laws of Oregon have been passed by the Legislature. Courts have uniformly held that the enactment of tax laws is judicial in character, which means that facts must be investigated and found to justify such intended legislation; that principles of equality and uniformity must be observed, and that opportunity to be heard will be given to those affected thereby before the law is enacted. The Legislature has also both power and opportunity to amend proposed legislation to conform to reason and information laid before it, or, in a word, it acts with deliberation and judgment, all proponents and opponents alike contributing to the final result, the enacted law. Under the initiative form an unknown source, ex parte, proposes the terms of the pro-

posed law; no hearing to those affected is afforded, a small percentage of the voters force it to be submitted at the polls, and no matter how clearly the opposition may show how certain portions of the law are unjust, it will pass, if the majority approve of the main purpose; there is no possibility to amend faulty details. Thus, in Oregon a small number of corporations have been singled out by a small percentage of the voters and burdened with additional taxes under legislation entirely different in character and in the manner of enactment from that which pertains to all other residents of the State. This cannot be done under the above clause.

(Continued next week.)

LOS ANGELES ELECTION.

Los Angeles is shaken to its social foundation by the primary election Tuesday, in which Job Harriman, Socialist and Union Labor candidate for Mayor, ran ahead of all others and came within 3500 of getting a clean majority of all the votes cast. From now until the final election, December 5th, the Harriman and Alexander forces will wage the hottest campaign ever seen in Los Angeles. Forty thousand women voters now hold the balance of power and arguments will be directed particularly to the new citizens.

The entire Socialistic councilmanic ticket will have a place on the final ballot, as will the majority if not all the Socialist candidates for the board of education.

With but one small precinct missing the returns of Tuesday's primary give Job Harriman, the Socialist candidate for Mayor, a plurality of 3,477 over Mayor George Alexander, "Good Government" candidate for re-election. The figures are: Harriman, 20,108; Alexander, 16,631; Musket, 8,115.

The result amazed even those who had voted the Socialist ticket. It astounded the thousands of staid, quiet citizens of independent means who have settled in Los Angeles after having acquired enough in the more conservative east upon which to retire.

The task of swinging the woman vote from one side or the other now confronts the Socialists and the opposing forces. There are approximately 60,000 women in the city eligible to vote and Harriman claims he will have a majority of these. On the other hand, women supporters of Mayor Alexander have already organized to coax their sisters to vote their way.

If a kind providence will spare General Otis and his assistants in the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association for just a little while longer they will make of Los Angeles one of the best union cities in the United States.

STRIKES ON AT STOVE SHOPS.

Excelsior Stove and Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill.; Favorite Stove & Range Co., Piqua, Ohio; Indiana Stove Works, Evansville, Ind.; Southern Stove Works, Evansville, Ind.; Crescent Stove Works, Evansville, Ind.; Thoele-Phillips Stove Co., Florence, Ala.; Evansville Stove Works, Evansville, Ind.

ASK MEDIATION.

A joint letter has been forwarded to Martin A. Knapp, judge of the Commerce Court, and Charles P. Neill, Commissioner of Labor, by representatives of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and the officials of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, requesting them to act as mediators in accordance with the provisions of the Erdman Act. The Railroad Telegraphers ask an increase in their wage scale averaging 15 per cent, 15 days vacation with full pay or extra pay in lieu thereof, reduction of hours, the right to represent employees associated with the telegraphers, such as lever men and station agents, and the exclusion of students of telegraphy from telegraph offices.



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OCTOBER-NOVEMBER, 1911

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(52) Alexander, H. M. Printing Co.	88 First
(116) Althof & Bahls	330 Jackson
(37) Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(104) Arnberger & Metzler	560 Sacramento
(211) Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711 Sansome
(48) Baldwin & McKay	166 Valencia
(185) Banister & Oster	564 Howard
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16) Bartow, J. S.	88 First
(82) Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips	509-511 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press	138 Second
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	643 Stevenson
(65) *Blair-Murdock Co.	68 Fremont
(89) Boehme & Mcready	557 Clay
(99) *Boite & Braden	50 Main
(196) Borgel & Downie	718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus	346 Sansome
(93) Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(8) *Bulletin	767 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.	16 Twenty-ninth
(121) *California Demokrat	51 Third
(176) *California Press	340 Sansome
(11) *Call, The	Third and Market
(71) Canessa Printing Co.	638 Montgomery
(90) *Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(40) *Chronicle	Chronicle Building
(39) Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(97) Commercial Art Co.	53 Third
(206) Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal	44-46 East
(142) *†Crocker, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25) *Daily News	340 Ninth
(5) Daly City Record	Daly City, Cal.
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.	251 Kearny
(12) Dettner Press	451 Bush
(178) Dickinson & Scott	343 Front
(79) Dignan, T. J.	1896 Steiner
(179) *Donaldson & Moir	330 Jackson
(46) Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(42) *Examiner	Third and Market
(102) Fleming & Co.	24-30 Main
(215) Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch	340 Howard
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74) Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107) Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75) Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56) *Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17) Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(193) Gregory, E. L.	245 Drumm
(190) Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(122) Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127) *Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(76) Hanhart Printing Co.	260 Stevenson
(158) *†Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19) *†Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150) *International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98) Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(124) Johnson & Twilley	1272 Folsom
(94) *Journal of Commerce	51 Third
(21) Labor Clarion	316 Fourteenth
(111) Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168) *Lanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50) Lathan & Swallow	243 Front
(141) *La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(118) Livingston, L.	640 Commercial
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(103) Lyons, J. F.	461 Bush
(9) *Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(175) Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95) *Martin & Hearn	563 Clay
(23) Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(216) Matthews, E. L.	2349 Market
(68) Mitchell & Goodman, N.E. cor. Clay & Battery	52 Second
(22) Mitchell, John J.	311 Battery
(24) Morris, H. C.	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.	788 McAllister
(91) McNicoll, John R.	532 Commercial
(117) Mullaney, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115) *Mysell-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105) *Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43) Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(66) Nobby Printing Co.	California & Kearny
(149) North Beach Record	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161) Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144) Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(59) Pacific Heights Printery	2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.	423 Hayes
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden	509-511 Howard
(110) Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(60) *Post	727 Market
(109) Primo Press	67 First
(143) Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth



WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

- American Bakery, 671 Broadway.
- American Tobacco Company.
- Bekins Van & Storage Company.
- Butterick patterns and publications.
- Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
- California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
- Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
- Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
- Kelly's Garage, 146 Market.
- McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
- National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
- Pacific Box Factory.
- Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
- Schmidt Lithograph Company.
- Sorensen Company.
- Standard Box Factory.
- United Cigar Stores.
- Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
- Washington Square Theatre, Powell-Montgom'ry
- Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Souvenirs and badges can still be had at the secretary's office, at \$1 for both.

"Si" Hall, a former member of No. 21, but at present in Los Angeles, informs us that he is the proud father of a "native son."

All propositions voted on at the referendum election on October 18th have been carried.

The officers of the union, with the co-operation of the membership committee, are making arrangements to assist the apprentices under their jurisdiction, and to give them every opportunity to better perfect themselves to become competent journeymen, and to this end the following recommendations were submitted at the meeting, and adopted:

"Recommended that the committee on membership be authorized to arrange for and call meetings of apprentices and apprentice members of this union, for the purpose:

"1.—Of co-operating with the secretary to perfect the system of registration of all apprentices.

"2.—Of acquainting them with the principles of unionism and preparing them for their obligation as union men and women.

"3.—Of inducing these young people to take up the I. T. U. course of instruction in printing.

"Further recommended that this union remit the application fee of all apprentices who graduate in this course."

There were 92 cards deposited and 65 withdrawn at the closing of the month, October 15th.

F. M. Metzgar, 10 Third street, the official photographer selected by the convention committee, during the recent convention, informs us that panorama photographs which were made during the I. T. U. convention last August can be obtained from him and at the regular convention price of \$1.50 each.

The printing trades of Akron, Ohio, inform us that the Werner Publishing Co. of that city, is still an unfair institution, the Bryant Paper Co. buying in the plant to protect a paper bill, and that efforts were made to secure a fair settlement with this concern, but without result.

A committee representing the McNamara Defense League appeared before the union, giving an outline of the objects of the League and the necessity for contributions to same. By action of the union, it was recommended that each member donate one day's pay towards the McNamara Defense League. H. M. Alexander, delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, representing Typographical Union No. 21, was delegated by that body to secure subscriptions for said fund. Every member, who is able to do so, is requested to donate the amount equal to one day's pay, or any amount he may be able to contribute, and as he finds it convenient to do so.

The Stanley-Taylor Company has changed its name, and hereafter will be known as Taylor, Nash & Taylor. John H. Nash is the new name added.

Two members of Omaha Typographical Union drew farms in the Rosebud Reservation, recently opened up for settlement by the Government. Both drew numbers so low that they are sure of first-class locations.

The union last Sunday adjourned to meet Sunday, November 5th, at 1 o'clock. At this time the newspaper and machine scale will be the main subject of consideration. It is expected that this meeting will complete this work, and as it is a matter of vital importance, a large attendance is desired.

Seattle "Union-Record": The local vote on the amendments to the international laws was canvassed last week and resulted in a majority against each of them. The first amendment received 93 favorable votes and 108 unfavorable; second proposition, 77 for and 122 against; third, 56 for and 143 against; fourth, 22 for and 182 against; fifth, 43 for and 161 against; sixth, 91 for and 111 against.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth Street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—95 Steuart.

Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 22 Ninth.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqr., 51 Steuart.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays. Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.

Bindery Women, No. 125—Meet 2d Friday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boat Builders—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.

Boiler Makers, No. 410—Meet second and fourth Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th. J. Toohey, 618 Precitec ave.

Book Binders, Paper Rulers, Paper Cutters and Folding Machine Operators' Union, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., Mosebacke's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers, No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Carpenters, No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters, No. 304—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.

Carpenters, No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cement Workers, No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs, No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, second and fourth Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate Ave., Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.

Composition Roofers, No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 303 Sixth; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

Cooks, No. 44—Headquarters, 338 Kearny; meet 1st and 3 Thursday nights.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Elevator Conductors and Starters, No. 13105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors, No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.

Furniture Handlers, No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Gardeners' Protective Union, No. 13020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers, No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glove Workers—Miss B. Haraldson, secretary, 780 59th st., Oakland, Cal.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet Thursdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Kendrick's Hall, 454 Valencia Headquarters same place.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 184 6th.

Hoisting Engineers, No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Building Trades Temple.

Houseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Jewelry Workers, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Longshore Lumbermen's Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Lumber Clerks' Association—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—W. B. Atkinson, Rec. Sec., 1606 Castro.

Machinists, No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.

Mailers—Meet 4th Mon., at Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters, No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers, No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers' and Watertenders' Union of the Pacific—91 Steuart.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission; headquarters, 641 California.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen, No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen, No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights, No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Moving Picture Operators, Local 162, International Alliance Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Carriers, No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall. M. Boehm, Sec., 443 Franklin.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 385 14th St., secretary.

Painters, No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers, No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radobold, business agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104—Meet 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Sign and Pictorial Painters, No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—H. Will, 73A De Long Ave.

Stable Employees—Meet Tuesdays, 22 Ninth.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Steam Engineers, No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th Ave., Richmond District.

Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Teamsters, No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Miss M. Kerrigan, 290 Fremont.

Typographical, No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Room 237 Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet first Wednesday 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 61 Turk.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Walter J. Talbot, secretary, 127 Ellis.

Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Wage Earners' Suffrage League—316 14th; office hours 9 to 11 a. m. Louise LaRue, secretary.

For Women in Union and Home

A cupful of strong coffee will remove the odor of onions from the breath. A drink of strong lemonade before going to bed at night will often cure a sore throat. Also a glass of hot water with the juice of half a lemon in it taken half an hour before breakfast each day is good for rheumatism. To make a fever patient cool and comfortable sponge off frequently with soda water. For a cold in the head there is nothing better than powdered borax snuffed up the nostrils. A little soda water will relieve sick headache caused by indigestion.

Miss Annette B. Meakin, in her book "What America is Doing," mentions that many women hold lectureships in the Johns Hopkins University—one being professor of pathology.

Miss Eleanor Davies-Colley (we are told), house surgeon to the New Hospital for Women in London, has passed the primary examination in anatomy and physiology for the Fellowship of the Royal College of Surgeons. It is mentioned that she is the first woman to pass this examination. It is only lately women have been allowed to enter for it.

Recently died, the distinguished woman astronomer, Mrs. H. Fleming, of the Harvard University. In 1887 she discovered her first star, and of eleven new stars discovered between 1848 and 1896 she had found eight. Indeed, it has been said of her that in her twenty years at Harvard she had made more discoveries than all the other astronomers for two hundred years.

It is undeniable that the woman suffrage amendment went into effect immediately upon approval by the people at the recent election, and that hence women are now eligible to registration, although registration officers may wait, if they choose to do so, for official declaration of the result of the election. Women, however, should bear in mind that an entire new registration of the voters of the State will be required next year, for the Presidential and all other elections, and that all registrations made before the coming month of January will then lapse.

THE HUNGER FOR LIFE.
By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

Industrial education is a great thing—if it makes the workingman more of a man and less of a machine. Industrial efficiency is to be encouraged—provided it doesn't rob men of their personality. There's a limit to what should be expected of a man in the matter of production. A man is greater than a machine. When a machine is worn out you can throw it upon the scrap-heap. There is no scrap-heap for the human soul—it lives forever. But the nature of its eternal life is largely dependent upon its ability to grow and develop in the human body. The workingman is the "temple" of a thing which lives on even after he has taken off the overalls for the last time. It is important that his soul-life should not be crushed out through the fierce struggle to "keep body and soul together."

He needs more leisure, and he needs to learn how to rightly employ his leisure. If industrial education and industrial efficiency help him here—then let's have more of them. If he can be relieved of the monotonous toil which characterizes so many occupations in industrial life, if he can be given the riches of greater variety, bringing into play many faculties which have been stunted and dwarfed—let's have anything that will accomplish these things for him. For after all, while it is bad enough to starve the body, it is far worse to starve the soul. There's many a worker whose soul-hunger makes him long for the life which he feels God intended for him.

Come on, then, with your remedy for battered lives—give it to us quickly, for all about us are men and women eager for life—the fulness of life which is every man's heritage.

Worthy of special notice are our \$20 suits made to order. You'll pay \$30 to \$35 elsewhere. Try one. Neuhaus & Co., Tailors, 506 Market. ***

Patronize the "Labor Clarion's" advertisers.

ASSOCIATED STEAM SHOVELMEN.

To Organized Labor, and particularly to the Men engaged in the Craft of Dredging: The International Union of Steam Engineers here-with desires to warn you against a certain J. P. Sherbesman, who in the past has been a member of both this organization and also of the International Brotherhood of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen.

This man has for very good reasons been expelled from both of these organizations, and is now trying to organize a Dredgemen's Union in different parts of this State.

To the average union man, who is posted on the ways of unionism, a warning is perhaps unnecessary, and it is particularly to the man who has not as yet joined the movement that this notice is addressed.

This Sherbesman is today standing outside of the labor movement entirely. He has no right or authority from the A. F. of L., or any of its affiliated internationals, to organize any union of any kind, consequently any body of men from whom he will be able to obtain moneys, such as initiation fees, or dues, on the pretext of organizing them in any union affiliated with the A. F. of L., will have no standing in the labor movement, and money so obtained will be obtained under false pretense.

Therefore, any organization this man purports to establish will be outside of the A. F. of L., and will, of course, have no standing in the labor movement, and to the man who understands the underlying principles of unionism, it will readily be seen that an organization of this kind can be of no benefit to its members.

The I. U. S. E. further wants to notify you that they are now organizing a Dredgemen's Union, which will be affiliated with the labor movement, and that an organizer will be sent out by them in the very near future, who will look after the interest of the dredgemen.

A. L. WILDE,
Organizer, I. U. S. E.

Phone Douglas 1309 Room 540 Mills Bldg.

RICHARD CAVERLY
Agent.

Don't Carry Life Insurance,
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A guaranteed pension for life, if you are physically or mentally unable to work. For Man or Woman.

Send for Illustration.

NOTICE TO UNION MEN!

The San Francisco Labor Council urges the union men of the city to go to the polls on Tuesday next and vote.

The Council takes the position that every man who enjoys the right to the franchise should exercise it to the fullest extent, even though it be necessary to lose an entire day in so doing.

The right to vote has been given to every citizen to use, not simply to enable him to say he has it.

It is the duty of every citizen to vote, and the man who fails to vote cannot be termed, in its truest sense, a good citizen, because he is negligent in the performance of his full duty.

The Council is not advising you how to vote, but it is most earnestly desirous that you exercise a right for which our forefathers fought and died, in order that they might leave to you as a heritage.

The man who neglects to vote at every election is offering testimony that he does not prize very highly a right which is denied in many countries to the man without property.

In this country, the right to vote is based upon manhood, and for that reason, if for no other, should be religiously and zealously taken advantage of.

GAS EXPLOSION CHARGED.

The widow and daughter of A. Churchill Harvey-Elder, who have sued the Los Angeles "Times" for \$50,000, make the following allegations in their complaint:

"That on October 1, 1910, defendants carelessly and negligently permitted the said building to become filled and permeated with highly inflammable and explosive gas and gases, and negligently and carelessly placed and permitted to remain in and upon said premises large quantities of gasoline and other highly inflammable and explosive substances. That said gas and gases and said explosives were ignited on said date through the carelessness and negligence of defendants, and exploded and filled the air with flame throughout said building."

Relative to the negligence of the owners, the complaint alleges:

"That at all the times herein mentioned, defendants, wilfully, wantonly, recklessly, carelessly, negligently and unlawfully failed to provide the said building, and the same was not provided, with proper fire escapes," and that in this respect the ordinance relative to fire escapes was not complied with. It is also alleged that the building was not properly provided with stairways, and had no way of giving warning of a fire in the building.

"The death of Harvey-Elder," the complaint alleges, "was the direct result of the wanton, wilful, negligent acts and conduct of the defendants."

"Idleness is only the refuge of weak minds and the holiday of fools."—Chesterfield.

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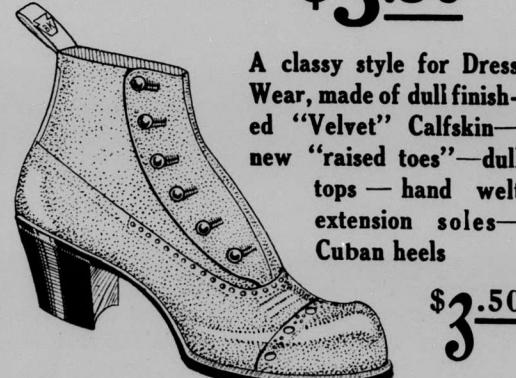
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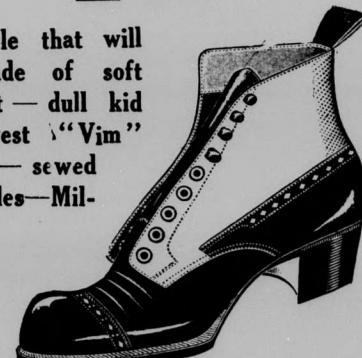
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